

The Double Preterit Forms
gie-gienc, lie-liez, vie-vienc

In
Middle High German

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Introductory.

It is generally stated in the Middle High German grammars that the verbs *gehen*, *lassen* and *fangen* have the double preterit, 1st and 3rd singular forms, *gie-gienc*, *lie-liez* and *vie-vienc*, but no adequate statement of their origin, or the extent of their use has been given. Paul, *Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik*, § 180, says that *lie* was formed from *lān* in the same way that *gie* was formed from *gān*, but he gives no further explanation of the formation of *gie* from *gān*, and no evidence to show that the opposite of his statement might not be true¹. Very little information upon this subject has been given, and this is frequently in the form of statements without the necessary evidence in support.

The modern German *gehen* goes back to the MHG. *gēn*. The *h* first appears in the 12th century, e. g., *geht*, Diemer, *Deutsche Gedichte des 11. u. 12. Jahrh.*, pp. 188, 4, 9; 190, 27. The dissyllabic form first became fixed in the language at the time of Luther². In addition to *gēn* there existed in the MHG. language the form *gangen* (rare), and *gān* in all dialects. In OHG. *gangan*, *gān* and occasionally *gēn* are found. In ON. only the long form *ganga* occurs, and in Gothic only *gaggan*, pret. *iddja* (*gaggida*), past participle *gaggans*. An approximate estimate of the comparative frequency of the three forms in OHG. can be obtained from the fact that Graff, 4, 65ff., gives about 45 citations for *gān* (many of which are from Notker),

¹ The first citations for *lie* (referred to by Graff II, 304) are from the *Glossen* of Rufini *Historia Ecclesiastica* (10th—11th century), viz. *indulsit gilie* Steinmeyer-Sievers II, 600, 70, and *cesserat gilie* ib. 602, 57. Citations for *gie* appear first in the 11th century.

² Cf. *Deutsches Wörterbuch* under *gehen*.

about 38 for *gangan*, and about 7 for *gēn*. Bremer, *Beitr.* 11, 41, in an attempt to trace *gān* back to an Indo-European form, says that *gān* was lost in East Germanic (Gothic and Old Norse). There is no evidence to show that *gān* ever existed in East Germanic. It seems more reasonable to assume that *gangan* was the original Germanic form, at least of the infinitive, and that *gān* was a later development in the West Germanic languages.

Because of the striking similarity between the present stems of *gehen* and *stehen*, a brief statement of the forms of this latter verb is also given here. The modern German *stehen* goes back to MHG. *stēn* as *gehen* goes back to *gēn*. The forms *stanten* (rare), and *stān* are also found in MHG. In OHG. *stantan* *stān* and occasionally *stēn* are found. The Germanic form with dental suffix and nasalized present stem probably goes back to the Indo-European root *sthā*, and is connected with the Greek *ιστάμαι* and the Latin *stāre*. The modern English *stand*, *stood* corresponds exactly with the OE. *stondan*, *stōd*, ON. *standa*, *stōd*, and with the Gothic *standan*, *stōþ*. In none of these dialects do *stān* or *stēn* occur. In OHG. *stantan* has the preterit *stuont*, but *stōt*, *stuot*, *stuat* without the nasal are also found (Braune, *Althochdeutsche Grammatik*, § 346, 5). The fact that the nasal of the present was being introduced into the preterit shows that the inflection of the OHG. verb *stantan* was in a transition stage. Graff, 6, 588ff., gives about 7 columns of citations for *gān* and *gēn* (a large number of which are from Notker and Williram), and about 11½ for *stantan*. The OHG. translation of Isidor, Alsatian dialect¹, manuscript from the end of the 8th century, has no *stān* forms, but *stantan* occurs very frequently. Tatian, East Franconian, manuscript from the 9th century, has 4 *stān* forms and 106 *stantan* forms in the present. Otfried, South Rhenisch Franconian, manuscripts from the end of the 9th century, used the *stān* forms slightly more frequently than the *stantan* forms. In Notker's works, Alemannic, manuscripts from the 11th century, the *stān* forms prevail, *stantan* forms

¹ The dialect of Isidor is usually given as Rhenish Franconian. Nutzhorn, *Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie*, 44, 265ff. and 430ff. has more definitely defined the dialect.

being limited for the most part to the present optative¹. From the fact that *stantan* alone occurs in Gothic; OE. and ON., and is found so frequently in the OHG. of the 8th and 9th century, it seems very probable that this was the original Germanic form, and that *stān* was a specific development in the High and Low German dialects. The problem is further complicated by the appearance in MHG. and to a limited extent in OHG. of a third form *stēn*.

The relation existing between the double forms *gān*, *gēn* and *stān*, *stēn* is an exceedingly difficult one, and has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The explanation given by Müllenhoff, *Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum*, 23, 16, is that the *ē*-forms came from the optative and the 2nd and 3rd pers. sg. ind. into the other forms. Weinhold, *Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik* § 352, is of the same opinion. Against this explanation it can be stated: the optative was only seldom used, although perhaps more frequently formerly than now, and that parallels for a similar use of the vowel of the optative as a substitute for the vowel of the infinitive, or instances where the vowel of the 2nd or 3rd pers. sg. ind. has been used for the infinitive, are not cited. Kluge, *Vorgeschichte*, § 166, says: „Weitere *mi*-Formen sind die westgerman. Verba ahd. *gēm* *gām*, *stēm* *stām*, *tuom* (ahd. *gēm* aus **ga-īmi* = griech. *εἶμι* lit. *eimī* ind. *ēmi*; *gām* für idg. *yēmi* resp. *ko-yēmi* unter dem Einfluß von *gēm* *ganga*; über Wz. *jē* vgl. Schade Ad. Wb. s. *jān*; ahd. *stām* nach *gām-yēmi* für idg. *sthā-mi*; ahd. *tuom* = skr. *dhā-mi* aus idg. *dhō-mi*); der Optat. ahd. *stē- gē-* kann auf abgelautes *stā-ī- yā-ī-* beruhen § 200.“ Brugmann, *Grundriß*^I, II, § 708, page 1065, has the following upon the subject: — „Hierher fällt auch ahd. *stēm* *stām* ‘stehe’ dessen Schwanken zwischen *ē* und *ā* in allen Personen aus einer ursprünglichen Abwandlung zu erklären ist, bei der einem Teil der Formen nur *ē* zukam. *ā* war aus urgerm. *ē*, dagegen *ē*, wie ags. afries. *ā* zeigt, aus urgerm. *aī* entstanden“

In jeder Beziehung ging mit *stām* *stēm* das Verbum *gām* *gēm* ‘gehe’ Hand in Hand, über dessen Ursprung sehr verschiedene Ansichten aufgestellt worden sind.“

¹ Cf. H. Meyer, *Deutsches Wörterbuch* under *stehen*.

Much has been written upon this subject, but little if any progress has been made¹. The explanations which have been made are generally based upon the Indo-European original forms of *gēn* and *stēn*. In order to make such an explanation creditable, it must be assumed that *gēn* and *stēn* were latent forms in the Germanic languages which suddenly sprang again into active use in the High and Low German dialects. Such an hypothesis is scarcely tenable. In Alemannic *gān* and *stān* alone are found. These forms occur in the earliest Bavarian, and are frequently found in Middle German, Old Saxon and Old Frisian. In Old English *gān* is common, but no form corresponding to *gēn* is found, except in the 2nd and 3rd persons sg. of the present tense. It seems, therefore, quite unnecessary to resort to the convenient *ursprüngliche Abwandlung* for an explanation of these forms, especially in view of the fact that they do not occur in Gothic, Old English or Old Norse. It is much more reasonable to assume that *ā* was the original vowel, and that the *ē* arose through the process of levelling in the High and Low German dialects.

Lassen goes back to MHG. *lāzen* which had the syncopated form *lān*. The syncopated form occurs in OHG. occasionally, but *lāzan* (*lāzzan*) is the common form. The imperative *lā* occurs in MHG. and OHG. by the side of *lāz*. The Gothic *lētan* has the reduplicating preterit *lailōt*, past participle *lētans*. The stem goes back probably to Germanic *lēt*, Indo-European *lēd*, which is connected with Germanic *lat*, Latin *lassus*, German *lass* and English *late*².

Fangen, early modern German *fahen*, has the MHG. form *vāhen*. The contracted form *vān* probably originated in Middle German during the MHG. period³. The OHG. form is *fāhan*, preterit *fiang* with grammatical change and restoration of the nasal. Gothic *fāhan* has the reduplicating preterit *faifah*. The

¹ Cf. Kögel, *Beitr.* 9, 544. Fierlinger, *Kuhns Zs.* 27, 433f. Bremer, *Beitr.* 11, 41ff. Wilmanns, *ZsfdA.* 33, 427ff. van Helten, *Beitr.* 27, 557ff. Kraus, *Festgabe für Heinzel*, 155. Bohnenberger, *Beitr.* 22, 209ff. Mendius, *Beitr.* 27, 205f. Brugmann, *IF.* 15, 127. Braune, *Ahd. Grammatik*, 382.

² Cf. Kluge, *Etym. Wb.* under *lassen*. Walde, *Lat. Etym. Wb.* under *lassus*. Feist, *Etym. Wb. d. Got. Spr.* under *lētan*.

³ Cf. Zwierzina, *ZsfdA.* 45, 67.

Germanic form is supposed to be connected with Sanskrit *pāṣ*, *pāṣas*, and with the Latin verb *pangere*¹.

Hangen, MHG. *hāhen*, *hān*, preterit *hie-hienc*, belongs to this class of verbs. Because the preterit forms of this verb are so seldom found in the literature which has been examined, it has generally been left out of consideration in this study.

Of the double forms of the preterits of these verbs in MHG., the longer form is usually represented as the more common, the shorter form as the less frequently used. Hildebrand, *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, column 2390c, under *gehen*, says: — „nur mhd. und auch da nur sehr beschränkt, *gie* für *gienc*, d. h. noch nicht ahd. und nicht mehr nhd., und überhaupt nicht nd. oder nl.“ (β) „so erweist sich *gie* wesentlich als ein reimwort, das aber aus einer mundart aufgenommen sein muß, wahrscheinlich einer oberdeutschen.“ And column 2392 (a), „daß *gegān* für *gegangen*, auch *gie* für *gienc*, wie sie mhd. auftreten (das zweite sehr beschränkt), nicht ursprünglich sind, sondern bequeme kürzung im dienste rascheres sprechens, ist wol nach dem vorgeführten verlauf der entwicklung deutlich genug.“ Hildebrand, therefore, represents *gie* as restricted in use, chiefly used as a convenient word in rime.

Braune, *Althochdeutsche Grammatik*, § 382, 3, has the following upon the subject: — „Erst ganz späthd. wird nach dem praes. *gān* auch eine kurze form der 1. 3. sg. praet. *gie* (die mhd. sehr üblich ist) gebildet. Sie erscheint erst vereinzelt im 11. jh., z. B. mehrmals im *Merigarto* (lb. 41).“ And § 351, 2: — „Von *lāzan* zeigen sich im späthd. schon vereinzelt die im mhd. herrschenden kurzen praesensformen *lān* etc. (nach *gān*, *stān* § 383 gebildet, vgl. mhd. gr. § 180). Besonders der imper. 2. sg. *lā* ist bei N schon häufig; aber auch andere formen wie *lāt* 3. sg., sowie 1. 3. sg. ind. praet. *lie* (statt *liaz*, *liez*) kommen vom 10. jh. ab hie und da vor.“ Singer, *Die mittelhochdeutsche Schriftsprache*, page 9, is of the opinion that the Bavarian dialect borrowed the forms *gie*, *lie*, *vie* (presumably from the Middle German). Michels, *Mittel-*

¹ Cf. Schade, *Altd. Wb.* under *fāhan*. Kluge, *Etym. Wb.* under *fangen*. Walde, *Lat. Etym. Wb.* under *pangere*. Feist, *Etym. Wb. d. Got. Spr.* under *fāhan*. Also, Stokes und Fick, *Vgl. Wb.* II, 50, under ⟨p⟩onkō.

hochdeutsches Elementarbuch, § 243, 3, has the following in respect to the use of *gie-gienc*: — „*gienc* ist die beliebteste Präteritalform; doch ist obd. auch *gie* üblich, das auch Südfranken wie der Dichter des *Moriz von Craon* und der Stricker, selten Rheinfranken und Ostfranken, vereinzelt auch Thüringer und Ostmitteldeutsche reimen.“

It is the purpose of this study to show the extent of the use of the double preterits of the verbs *gehen*, *lassen* and *fangen* in Middle High German, and whether the evidence verifies the statements frequently found in the grammars upon this subject. Professor Hermann Collitz, in a recent article¹ upon the use of the double forms in Notker's works, has given a new and quite satisfactory explanation of the origin of the short forms. He has shown that *lie* was the original short form, and that *gie* and *vie* are analogical formations after *lie*. Also, he has established a law for the use of these forms in the *Wiener Genesis*, namely, that the short form is usually found before a word beginning with a consonant, the long form before a word beginning with a vowel, and both forms are found under the protection of the rime. It will be attempted to show how far the later MHG. literature follows this law of the *Wiener Genesis*, and to determine the dialect in which the short forms are most frequently used. An attempt is also made to show the extent of the use of the infinitives *gān*, *gēn*, and *stān*, *stēn*, in the MHG. literature. Also, other forms, which might possibly throw light upon the development of the verbs under consideration, are cited.

The sources are arranged chronologically according to dialects. In addition to observations and information given by the editors, Michels, *Mittelhochdeutsches Elementarbuch* has been used to determine the dates and dialects. As a rule citations have been made only from those texts which represent the readings of unquestionable manuscripts, but in certain important texts, such as Hartmann's *Erec*, of which early and satisfactory manuscripts have not been preserved, it has been necessary to accept the forms given by the editors as the correct MHG. forms. Because of their mixed dialect, citations

¹ *Zu den mhd. kurzen Präterita 'gie' 'fie' 'lie'*, *Modern Language Notes*, 32, 207—215 [and 442—458].

have not been given from many important poems, such as the *Alexanderlied*, *König Rother*, and the *Kaiserchronik*. While it is to be regretted that the extent of this study must on this account be limited, it is absolutely necessary if the results obtained are to have any real value from the standpoint of the dialect. Not all of the MHG. literature has been examined, but a sufficiently large number of citations is given to establish beyond doubt the use of the double forms in the dialects in which they occur to any considerable extent.

No distinction in use between a simple and a compound form has been observed, therefore no distinction in classification has been made. Because of the distinction in the use of the short and the long forms observed in the *Wiener Genesis* (referred to above), the citations are arranged in the following categories:

- (1) before words beginning with a consonant, e. g.,
Der vatter der *gie* sō von ir (Apollonius 245).
 - (2) before words beginning with a vowel,
Do *gienc* ez an ein scheiden (Eraclius 181).
 - (3) in rime,
Guot spise und dar nāch senfter slāf
Diu wāren im bereit hie,
Und erwachte dō der tag uf *gie* (Iwein 4820).
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I. The Double Preterit Forms in Bavarian.

1. *Die Kindheit Jesu* by Konrad von Fussesbrunnen.

QF. 43. Written about 1204. Critical edition compiled by Karl Kochendörffer from a collation of manuscripts. Strassburg, 1881. 3031 verses.

gie

(1) 890, 1793, 1904, 1924, 2182, 2198, 2479, 2655, 2686, 2823 (10 times).

(2) 508, 580, 584, 619, 723, 1225, 1262, 1512, 2049, 2768, 2835, 2860 (12 times).

(3) 601, 681, 816, 827, 951, 1066, 1563, 1674, 1863, 1917, 2104, 2319, 2529, 2669, 2697, 2879, 2885 (18 times).

gienc

No forms found.

lie

(1) 854, 1127, 1458, 1717, 2102, 2339 (6 times).

(2) 1405.

(3) 459 (1st sg.), 516, 551, 952, 1065, 1864, 1918, 1972, 2324, 2600 (10 times).

liez

(1) 506.

(3) 329, 1719, 1777, 2016.

vie

(1) 1786.

(2) 1165.

(3) 312, 602, 828, 2323, 2366, 2530, 2886 (7 times).

vienc

No forms found.

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 608, 2017, 2034; *gēn* 3, 772, 822, 2797; *ginc* (imper.) 845, 886, 2650, 2746 (always before words beginning with a consonant); *stān* (infin.) 476, 578, 822, 2169; *stēn* 4, 740, 771, 2798; *lāz* (imper.) (before *uns*) 13, 675, 1614; *lā* (imper.) 737 (*müezege*), 1464 (*uns*), 2971 (*dine*); *lien* 1206 (prt. ind. 3rd pl.).

The following are the lines in which *gie* occurs before a word beginning with a vowel:

508 zuo den frouwen *gie* er dō, 580 sō *gie* ein schœne umbegang, 584 *gie* er dar umbe siben stunt, 619 und *gie* umb als er solde, 723 der herre *gie* und treip ein rint, 1225 nu *gie* er in judeam, 1262 nu *gie* er vor in after wege, 1512 swer für *gie* oder reit, 2049 über in *ergie* und über sin her, 2768 nu *gie* er müezeliche nâch, 2835 und dankes *gie* in den töt, 2860 nu *gie* er und ouch mit im dan. *lie* before a following vowel: — 1405 nu *lie* er sie beliben. *vie* before a following vowel: — 1165 hie *enphie* er siner triuwen lôn.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	10	0	100.0	6	1	85.7	1	0	100.0	94.4
(2)	12	0	100.0	1	0	100.0	1	0	100.0	100.0
(3)	18	0	100.0	10	4	71.4	7	0	100.0	90.0

The old rule for the Wiener Genesis no longer holds true for this poem. The short forms are found in all positions. With the exception of the four forms of *liez*, which rime with *hieze*, only one long form is found. The *ā*- and *e*-forms of *gān* and *stān* occur with about equal frequency. It is interesting to note that the short forms have even gone into the plural as the form *lien* shows, but as a rule the short forms are restricted to the singular.

2. Wigalois by Wirnt von Gravenberg.

Written about 1205. The text was compiled by G. J. Benecke from manuscript C and published at Berlin, 1819. Manuscript L was also used for omissions and for corrections. Benecke, *Vorbericht*, XXXIII, says in respect to the manuscript: — „Die Schrift sieht beynahe älter aus als das Gedicht selbst ist, und gehört mithin zuverlässig in den Anfang des dreyzehnten Jahrhunderts; nur das Ende (von Z. 10889 des Druckes) scheint von etwas späterer Hand zu seyn.“ 11708 verses.

gie

(1) 345, 1287, 2967, 3043, 3337, 4172, 5686, 5942, 6530. 7312, 7353, 7427, 7803, 7869, 8475, 8656, 8825, 10061 (18 times),

(2) 394, 1041, 1046, 1151, 1175, 4858, 6448, 6711, 6964, 7112, 7787, 8418, 10030 (13 times).

(3) 258, 385, 505, 564, 576, 721, 931, 1017, 1051, 1055, 1221, 1368, 1495, 1516, 1613, 1619, 1662, 1851, 1863, 1906, 1927, 2133, 2189, 2503, 2721, 2722, 3235, 3421, 3705, 4097, 4286, 4295, 4370, 4524, 4616, 4855, 4866, 4945, 5093, 5305, 5622, 5786, 5874, 5963, 6201, 6267, 6693, 6732, 6738, 6760, 6780, 6808, 6919, 7133, 7180, 7271, 7317, 7339, 7385, 7396, 7424, 7498, 7545, 7548, 7598, 7961, 8380, 8396, 8397, 8510, 8577, 8694, 8815, 9159, 9387, 9458, 9499, 9522, 9619, 9642, 10142, 10733, 10752, 10776, 10978, 11435, 11468 (87 times).

gienc

(1) 4011.

(2) 1865.

(3) 10553.

lie

(1) 2465, 3745, 4028, 4473, 5302, 5930, 6196, 8464, 9465, 10608, 10781 (11 times).

(2) 428, 3034, 3731, 4439, 4460, 5108, 5160, 5253, 5314, 5933, 6128, 6184, 7588, 7858, 9463, 10010, 11163 (17 times).

(3) 932, 1196, 1367, 1517, 1621, 1661, 2305, 2449, 2726, 3706, 3715, 3758, 3941, 4371, 4525, 5094, 5787, 6481, 6739, 6766, 6781, 6918, 7384, 8095, 9603, 9618, 10257, 10665, 10753, 10777, 10977, 11184, 11687 (33 times).

liez

(1) No forms found.

(2) 3078, 3273, 4162, 7846, 8537 (5 times).

(3) 179, 352, 1638, 1922, 2937, 3135, 4369, 5354, 5391, 5866, 6428, 6479, 8852, 9166, 11072 (15 times).

vie

(1) 2131, 2728, 3197, 3337, 4022, 4139, 5457, 5943, 8427, 8934, 9041, 11363 (12 times).

(2) 1140, 1152, 1630, 6610, 8126, 8563, 8610, 11690 (1st sg.) (8 times).

(3) 430, 722, 933, 1016, 1056, 1593, 2134, 2304, 2720, 3234, 3364, 3422, 3667, 3714, 4096, 4157, 4615, 4867, 4944, 5177, 5601, 5621, 5875, 5964, 6649, 6669, 6694, 6733, 6761, 6767, 6796, 7141, 7179, 7198, 7499, 7544, 7597, 7642, 7738, 7859, 8001, 8379, 8511, 8578, 8695, 9158, 9376, 9388, 9500,

9521, 9602, 9641, 9655, 10016, 10666, 10732, 11434, 11467, 11701 (59 times).

vienc

(1) No forms found.

(2) 572, 2219, 3950.

(3) 10358, 10554.

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 558, 708, 1993, 2465, 2585, 3167, 3522, 3852, 4282, 4432, 4789, 5319, 5460, 5977, 6841, 7308, 7313, 7838, 8581 (19 times); *gēn* (infin.) 4, 625, 1239, 1499, 1531, 1549, 2460, 2557, 5014, 5765, 5766, 6850, 7109, 7475, 7896, 9908, 10278, 10604, 10835, 10894 (20 times); *stān* (infin.) 960, 1082, 1539, 1773, 1942, 2010, 2500, 2584, 2627, 2758, 2916, 2935, 2941, 3166, 3211, 3249, 3464, 3577, 4232, 4240, 4283, 4731, 4969, 5726, 6283, 6840, 7059, 7314, 7484, 7624 (30 times); *stēn* (infin.) 3, 627, 1240, 1500, 1550, 2459, 2556, 2826, 5015, 7108, 7476, 7895, 9907, 10277, 10605, 10834, 10895 (17 times); *lā* (imper.) before words beginning with a consonant, 1341, 5264, 5328, 5521 (in rime), 5707, 5771, 6495. The imper. *lāz* is not found; *hie* (preterit of *hān*) in rime 6670, 7142; *hienc* (*hieng*) in rime 10359; before a word beginning with a vowel 10390, 10848.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	18	1	94.7	11	0	100.0	12	0	100.0	97.6
(2)	13	1	92.9	17	5	77.3	8	3	72.7	80.9
(3)	87	1	98.9	33	15	68.6	59	2	96.7	90.9

The infinitive forms *gān* and *gēn* appear with about the same frequency, but the infinitive *stān* appears much more frequently than *stēn*. Very noticeable is the consistent use of the short forms for the preterit in all positions. The long form *gienc* occurs 3 times, *liez* only 5 times, except in rime with *hie* and *stiez*, and *vienc* 5 times. Wirnt's almost exclusive use of the short forms shows that they had practically taken the place of the long (or old) forms in his dialect.

The extensive use of the short preterits in the *Wigalois* is of further interest in that it furnishes a means of deter-

mining, at least to a small degree, the extent of Wirnt's dependence upon his contemporaries in respect to his use of the Middle High German language. It is generally accepted that Wirnt was not original, that he borrowed his subject-matter, style, and language largely from Hartmann and Wolfram¹. Zwierzina, *Beobachtungen*, page 494, says: — „Wirnt ahmt Hartmann im ersten Teile doch auch sklavisch nach“; page 493: „Es ist ja bekannt, daß erst in Vers 9000 — Schluß der Einfluß Wolframs ganz zum Durchbruch gekommen ist und nun Stil und Sprache beherrscht“; and page 496: — „Wirnt merkte es also, daß Wolfram es verschmähte ein reimbares *tete* wirklich zu reimen, so wie auch *hete*, bzw. *hēt* und *hæte*, und er ahmte das nach.“

In *Erec* the percentage of short preterits is 65.2, in *Iwein*, 20, in *Parzival* these forms seldom occur at all, but in the *Wigalois* the percentage of short forms is 90.2. Further, *gān* and *stan* occur in the *Wigalois* 49 times, although in *Parzival* these forms seldom if ever occur. It is seen, therefore, that Wirnt was not entirely dependent upon Hartmann and Wolfram, but he showed a certain amount of independence in his use of language which has usually been denied him².

3. Der heilige Georg by Reinbot von Durne.

The poem was written between 1231 and 1253. Critical edition compiled from a collation of manuscripts from the 14th century by Carl von Kraus, Heidelberg, 1907. 6134 lines.

*gie*³

(1) 83, 521, 2423, 2523, 2796, 3235, 3290, 3829, 4838, 5682 (10 times).

(2) 2069, 2709, 3157, 3529, 4836, 5633 (6 times).

(3) 698, 1359, 1566, 1683, 1732, 2078, 2098, 2284, 2504, 2568, 2862, 2924, 3225, 5106, 5236, 5323, 5391, 5564, 5672, 6008, (20 times).

¹ Cf. Benecke, *Einleitung*. Zwierzina, *ZsfdA.* 45, 53—55. F. Vogt, Paul's *Grundriß*, vol. 2, pages 203—204.

² Zwierzina, *ZsfdA.* 45, 53—55, attempts to show that Wirnt in the last third of the *Wigalois* under the influence of Wolfram preferred the forms *gienc*, *vienc* to *gie*, *vie*

³ Cf. Kraus, *Anmerkungen* to lines 698, 2061, 4249.

gienc

- (1) 5267.
- (2) 1553.
- (3) No forms found.

lie

- (1) 3167, 5664, 5746.
- (2) 115, 116, 2273.
- (3) 26, 1360, 2055 (1st sg.), 2224, 3865, 5105, 5235, 5385, 5392, 5671 (10 times).

liez

- (1) No forms found.
- (2) 1530, 1666, 4734, 6115.
- (3) 113, 407 (1st sg.), 1153, 3406, 3717, 4539, 5840 (7 times).

vie

- (1) 589, 2799, 5989.
- (2) No forms found.
- (3) 1565, 1684, 2861, 2923, 3168, 3866, 5324 (7 times).

vienc

- (1) 2017, 4045, 4097, 6118.
- (2) 2029, 5992.
- (3) 4250 (*vienc*: *hienc* was probably used here instead of *vie*: *hie* to avoid a repetition of the preceding rime *sie*: *hie*).

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 234, 332, 1650, 2184, 2282, 2313, 2464, 2518, 2904, 2952, 2997, 3122, 3135, 3147, 3203, 3574, 3639, 3727, 4542, 4826 (20 times); *gēn* (infin.) 2222, 4108. *stān* (infin.) 435, 776, 1078, 1106, 1649, 1695, 2257, 2314, 2384, 2460, 2854, 2889, 2934, 2998, 3121, 3207, 3310, 3674, 3994, 4220, 4343, 4541, 4816, 4884 (24 times); *stēn* (infin.) 195, 684, 1095, 1258 (twice), 1646, 1738, 2221, 2411, 2828, 4107 (11 times). *gienge* (2nd sg. prt. ind.) 3737; *beganc* (imper. sg.) 881; *gēt* (imper. pl.) 2095, 3120; *gāt* (imper. pl.) 3194; *gēnde(r)* (ptc. prs.) 2773, 3959. *lā* (imper. before words beginning with a consonant) 87, 788, 796, 1258 (3 times, once in rime), 3781, 4518. *hāhen* (infin.) 4314. *hienc* (prt. ind. 3rd sg.) 4249 (rime), 4247 (within the line). (Only the first 5000 lines were considered in this last selection.)

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	10	1	90.9	3	0	100.0	3	4	42.9	76.2
(2)	6	1	85.6	3	4	42.9	0	2	0.0	56.3
(3)	20	0	100.0	10	7	58.8	7	1	87.5	82.2

4. Meier Helmbrecht by Wernher der Gärtner.

Written about 1250. The manuscripts date from the 16th century. The text was edited by M. Haupt and published in Zs. f. d. A., 4, 321ff. 1934 verses.

gie

- (1) 204, 956, 1209, 1418, 1780, 1814, 1825 (7 times).
 (2) No forms found.
 (3) 13, 101, 127, 593, 702, 1390, 1815 (7 times).

gienc

- (1) (2) No forms found.
 (3) 1489.

lie

- (1) 671, 1152.
 (2) No forms found.
 (3) 1680, 1815.

liez

- (1) No forms. found.
 (2) 1163.
 (3) 661.

vie

- (1) (2) No forms found.
 (3) 14, 102, 701, 1389.

vienc

- (1) No forms found.
 (2) 412 (1st sg.).
 (3) 1490.

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 586, 852. *stān* (infin.) 632, 1163, 1602. No forms of the infinitive *gēn* or *stēn* are to be found. *Genc* (imper. sg.) 1102; *gēt* (imper. pl.) 1717. *lā* (imper. before words beginning with a consonant) 260, 419, 440. *stēnde* (ptc. prs.) 511.

Summary.

	<i>gie gienc</i>		Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms		<i>lie liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	7	0	100.0	2	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
(2)	0	0	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0
(3)	7	1	87.5	2	1	66.7	4	1	81.2

5. Garel von dem blühenden Tal.

The poem was written between 1260 and 1280. The text was edited by M. Walz, Freiburg, 1892. The manuscript dates from the 14th century. 21310 verses.

gie

(1) 631, 2096, 2641, 2952, 3002, 4471, 4482, 4799, 4820, 4979, 4982, 5898, 5965, 5971, 5986, 6588, 6676, 6893, 7252, 7456, 7824, 8169, 8958, 8959, 9847, 11244, 11250, 11367, 12859, 15459, 18384 (31 times).

(2) 130, 642, 850, 1224, 1275, 1611, 1798, 1970, 2868, 4759, 4958, 5807, 5835, 6248, 6990, 7795, 7977, 7984, 10694, 10779, 11602, 11924, 14750, 17850, 18383, 18890, 20737, (27 times).

(3) 189, 533, 687, 873, 882, 1064, 1183, 1401, 1903, 1945, 2824, 2880, 2890, 3004, 3374, 3447, 4369, 4502, 4537, 4549, 4618, 4908, 5028, 5328, 5625, 5786, 6098, 6111, 6597, 6625, 6697, 6707, 6764, 7209, 7309, 7438, 7490, 7514, 7980, 8052, 8735, 8966, 9160, 9348, 9505, 10049, 10068, 10403, 10420, 10429, 10584, 11160, 12543, 15684, 18617, 19037, 19270, 19605, 19685, 19721, 20115, 20794, 21271 (63 times).

gienc

(1) No forms found.

(2) 4237.

(3) 601, 15946, 20525.

lie

(1) 1733, 3143, 4661, 7375, 9302, 10018, 12017, 16876, 20167 (9 times).

(2) 8212, 9657, 13048, 20171.

(3) 688, 1158, 1184, 1516, 1946, 1964, 3003, 4236, 4370, 4652, 5082, 5327, 5626, 5785, 5952, 6097, 6112, 6168, 6598,

6698, 7376, 7437, 7489, 7506, 7510, 7888, 7981, 8053, 8166, 8193, 8752, 8967, 9349, 10421, 10585, 10773, 14027, 16712, 17824, 20116, 20438, 21020, 21168 (43 times).

liez

(1) 3621.

(2) 1686, 1703 (1st sg.), 3591, 4098, 7638 (1st sg.), 7642 (1st sg.), 8224, 10573, 11593, 13362, 13734, 18149, 19362 (13 times).

(3) 1490, 4629, 5213, 6218, 6892, 7358, 7361, 14474, 15772, 17002, 17135 (11 times).

vie

(1) 2804, 4056, 4335, 4476, 6944, 9517, 9584, 9741, 9743, 9777, 9798, 9877, 10400, 10693, 11384, 12768, 15659, 19066, 19325, 20261, 20900 (21 times).

(2) 3183, 5019, 9398, 9552, 9636, 9884, 17131, 17512, 20453, 20881, 20904, 20908, 21026, 21085 (14 times).

(3) 534, 874, 881, 1394, 1402, 1815, 1904, 2823, 2879, 2889, 3373, 3448, 4235, 4501, 4538, 4550, 4651, 5027, 5081, 6626, 6763, 7310, 7509, 7513, 7887, 8167, 8753, 9161, 9384, 9608, 10402, 10772, 11161, 15683, 16711, 18618, 19038, 19269, 19379, 19524, 19606, 19686, 19722, 20056, 20437, 20499, 20793, 21019 (48 times).

vienc

(1) 4365, 11686, 15971, 16315.

(2) 7811, 15669.

(3) 15945, 20526.

The *ā*- and *ē*-forms of the verbs *gehen* and *stehen* occur with about the same frequency. The imperative *ginc* is found 9156 etc., *lā* 134 etc. The past participle *gegān* 635 etc., *gegangen* 7501 etc., the prt. sg. ind. 3rd pers. *hienc* 602, 5414.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	31	0	100.0	9	1	90.0	21	4	84.0	92.4
(2)	27	1	96.4	5	13	27.8	14	2	87.5	73.3
(3)	63	3	95.5	43	11	79.6	48	2	96.0	90.6

6. Frauendienst by Ulrich von Lichtenstein.

Written about 1260. The text was edited by Karl Lachmann, Berlin, 1841. 200 pages, about 6000 lines.

gie

(1) 9,32. 33,3. 33,30. 39,25. 94,32. 99,22. 117,16. 155,13 (8 times).

(2) 6,15 (1st sg.). 8,39. 139,1 (1st sg.). 177,23. 180,6. 194,24 (1st sg.) (6 times).

(3) 8,5. 8,15. 26,11. 28,7. 33,2. 33,13. 37,25. 39,21. 40,2. 57,20. 69,7. 74,15. 76,25. 81,27. 82,1. 85,29. 88,20. 101,10. 107,18. 112,22. 112,27. 114,32. 117,11. 140,7. 141,19. 155,5. 173,17. 177,11. 178,3. 178,22. 179,10. 181,24. 192,16. 193,12. 197,21 (35 times).

gienc

(1) 21,8. 31,2.

(2) 94,22.

(3) No forms found.

lie

(1) 13,21.

(2) 33,28.

(3) 8,16. 12,10. 14,10. 107,17. 153,9. 167,8. 167,27. 175,8. 177,18 (9 times).

liez

(1) 47,21. 180,1.

(2) 81,16. 93,5. 109,19 (1st sg.).

(3) 67,22. 184,10.

vie

(1) 19,22.

(2) 57,17.

(3) 14,9. 28,8. 33,14. 101,9. 112,28. 114,31. 141,20. 177,12. 177,17. 178,4. 178,21. 179,9. 189,5 (13 times).

vienc

(1) (3) No forms found.

(3) 90,7. 91,8.

Other forms have not been written down, since the poem was not considered of sufficient linguistic importance to warrant it. The *ā*- and *ē*-forms of the verbs *gehen* and *stehen* are both found with about the same frequency.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	8	2	80.0	1	2	33.3	1	0	100.0	71.4
(2)	6	1	85.7	1	3	25.0	1	2	33.3	57.1
(3)	35	0	100.0	9	2	81.8	13	0	100.0	96.6

7. Willehalm by Ulrich von dem Türlin.

The poem was written between 1261 and 1269. The text is based largely upon manuscript A, which dates from the 14th century, and was edited by S. Singer, Prag, 1893. The poem is preserved in a rather large number of manuscripts and fragments of manuscripts. Michels², § 21, says that the language of Ulrich is essentially Middle German. The large percentage of short preterit forms compared with the small percentage in Middle German does not verify this statement. About 10000 verses.

gie

(1) 53,5. 54,29. 59,29. 77,22. 88,8. 108,8. 115,5. 117,19. 119,24. 122,18. 126,14. 142,6. 152,24. 153,18. 154,23. 217,24. 236,7. 239,21. 255,22. 275,8. 318,3. 323,23. 359,3. 359,5. 361,8. 375,16. 380,29. 384,21 (28 times).

(2) 24,22. 66,15. 88,4. 108,26. 109,1. 119,16. 152,6. 154,29. 161,26. 188,21. 207,27. 224,12. 234,26. 309,18. 317,10. 329,8. 345,15. 370,16. 376,24. 379,25 (20 times).

(3) 106,24. 110,14. 120,14. 129,24. 135,28. 137,16. 156,22. 161,1. 166,7. 13,22. 17,1. 20,28. 21,20. 26,21. 41,8. 67,24. 76,8. 80,30. 84,9. 97,28. 98,3. 183,11. 189,30. 201,14. 203,22. 206,22. 212,22. 213,23. 217,10. 221,19. 228,17. 258,1. 260,27. 265,4. 269,16. 270,21. 271,31. 272,3. 281,21. 288,26. 291,10. 292,26. 302,4. 305,27. 306,12. 309,29. 312,7. 314,30. 316,27. 321,9. 322,18. 323,30. 323,9. 328,25. 328,3. 333,8. 336,22. 341,29. 345,11. 346,20. 348,4. 358,29. 360,13. 367,11. 368,8. 373,1. 382,17. 383,14. 390,5 (69 times).

gienc

(1) (2) No forms found.

(3) 318,6 mit ir er in daz münster gieng.

lie

(1) 61,4. 63,12. 83,9. 126,20. 127,14. 154,5. 156,16. 159,13. 306,7. 329,2. 346,29. 354,18. 377,30. 392,15 (14 times).

(2) 41,4. 122,22. 126,16.

(3) 21,19. 39,18. 41,7. 59,12. 61,28. 67,23. 76,7. 109,30. 118,22. 125,14. 135,27. 137,31. 148,25. 189,18. 198,20. 202,23. 209,16. 212,6. 217,9. 227,28. 259,24. 259,6. 279,4. 285,16. 314,8. 314,31. 315,24. 316,28. 323,31. 329,20. 332,16. 341,31. 342,20. 345,12. 346,20. 348,20. 354,14. 354,4. 358,31. 360,14. 363,27. 370,20. 376,30. 383,18. 395,16 (45 times).

liez

(1) No forms found.

(2) 17,21.

(3) 202,13 (: *hiez*). 206,8 (: *hiez*). 346,10 (: *hiez*). 321,2 (: *hiez*). 342,6 (: *hiez*). 24,30. 25,28. 55,28. 123,1. 154,2. 170,31 (all in rime with *hiez*) (11 times).

vie

(1) 39,25. 48,1. 205,19. 254,25. 287,9. 311,24. 363,7 (7 times).

(2) 93,22. 260,4. 375,1.

(3) 17,16. 39,17. 71,15. 80,31. 88,9. 97,10. 97,27. 98,4. 104,6. 111,4. 129,23. 133,17. 137,15. 157,4. 179,5. 183,12. 189,31. 201,13. 209,15. 211,21. 221,20. 224,5. 228,18. 260,28. 262,5. 269,15. 270,22. 285,6. 305,28. 312,8. 314,7. 316,21. 321,10. 323,29. 325,19. 329,19. 345,19. 358,30. 362,12. 367,12. 369,15. 370,24. 373,2. 383,17. 389,23. 390,6 (46 times).

vienc

(1) No forms found.

(2) 175,7 *sī umbevieng* in mit den armen.

(3) 318,5 *bī der hant er sī gevieng*.

Other forms (from the first 4500 verses): — *gān* (infin.) 17,22. 107,11. *gēn* (infin.) 4,12. 60,1. 107,20. 154,12. 177,19. *stān* (infin.) 107,12. 111,28. *stēn* (infin.) 4,11. 60,2. 107,19. 109,11. 154,11. 177,20. *lā* (imper.) 3,24. 3,16. 4,25. 9,30. 152,22. 169,1. 172,25. 175,8. 175,9 (always before words beginning with a vowel).

The 3rd pers. prs. ind. forms *gēt*, *stēt* occur frequently. 24,28. 84,29. 90,7; 38,7. 71,27. 86,19 etc., but *gāt*, *stāt* do not occur. Imper. pl. *stēt* 2,27. 34,22. The contracted infinitive

vān 159,22, but the uncontracted form occurs more frequently, 31,7. 175,14. 177,23.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	28	0	100.0	14	0	100.0	7	0	100.0	100.0
(2)	20	0	100.0	3	1	75.0	3	1	75.0	92.8
(3)	69	1	98.6	45	11	80.4	46	1	97.9	92.5

8. Apollonius von Tyrland by Heinrich von Neustadt.

The poem was probably written after 1312 in which year Heinrich is mentioned in the official records of Vienna. The text is largely a copy of manuscript B which dates from the 14th century. Edited by S. Singer, Berlin, 1906. In the introduction, page VI, Singer has the following in respect to the preparation of the text: — „Dem Prinzip dieser Publikationen folgend, habe ich die benutzten Hss. treulich abgedruckt und nur dort verbessert, wo offenbare Schreib- oder Lesefehler der Schreiber vorlagen; die Verbesserungen sind dann durch kursiven Druck im Text kenntlich gemacht.“ Published in *Deutsche Texte des Mittelalters, herausgegeben von der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*. 20644 verses.

gie

(1) 245, 755, 771, 818, 1376, 1482, 1560, 1567. 1661, 1673, 1894, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2388, 2429, 2630, 6538, 6593, 6597, 6887, 6923, 7065, 8245, 8246, 8369. 8543. 9675, 9976 (29 times).

(2) 1575, 6981, 7473.

(3) 632, 1233, 1443, 1805, 1842, 3804. 5264. 6618, 7937, 9327, 9328, 9430 (12 times).

gienc

(1) 689, 895, 953, 1568, 2846, 3193, 4641, 5134. 6189 (ging), 6470, 7891, 9428, 9627 (ging) (13 times).

(2) 619, 1155, 4170, 4709, 5090, 5132, 5424, 6496, 6675, 6992, 7037, 7203, 7528, 8548, 8808, 9617 (16 times).

(3) 6672, 8255, 8678.

lie

(1) (2) No forms found.

(3) 1444, 1804, 5338.

liez

(1) 513, 1015, 1264, 1566, 1672, 2140, 3748, 4605, 4961, 5503, 5559, 5882, 5952, 6765, 6824, 6980, 7624, 8091, 8366, 8541, 8792, 8800, 9191, 9375 (24 times).

(2) 2122, 2131, 4046, 4995, 5303, 5377, 6165, 6615, 6745, 6855, 7628, 7801, 9303, 9414, 9468 (lies), 9873 (16 times).

(3) 1695, 1794, 5419, 8334, 9871.

vie

(1) 754, 1643, 8716.

(2) No forms found.

(3) 633, 2763, 5339, 6617, 7938, 8256, 8719 (7 times).

vienc

(1) 3510, 5181, 6225, 9814.

(2) 624, 3519, 3577 (1st sg.), 4748, 6767, 6897, 7205, 8757, 9679 (9 times).

(3) 6671, 8679.

In the following lines *gie* is found before words beginning with a vowel:

1575, er *gie* auff das palasz
 6981 zu dem scheff *gie* er zu hant
 7473 von dem her *gie* ain wurm

lie in rime:

1444 got, der die seinen nie verlie
 1804 Lucina des nicht en*lie*
 5338 zehant sy sich under *lie*

vienc in rime:

6671 ain künesz hertz er *gevieng*
 8679 Lonius, und in di nacht *beving*.

The citations given above are taken from the first 10000 lines of the poem. Those given below are from the first 6000 lines.

Other forms: — infinitives, *gān* 233, 314, 659, 734, 1178, 1418, 1456, 1468, 1562, 1627, 2232, 2259, 2964, (3289), 4512, 4675, 4713, 4794, 5215, 5685 (19 times). *gēn* 319, 2120, 5214, 5730. *stān* 23, 221, 714, 1072, 1244, 1688, 1820, 1841, 1905, 1963, 2264, 2299, 3580, 3603, 3764, 3780, 3931, 4261, 4422, 4835, 4854, 5065, 5621, 5629, 5686 (25 times). *stēn* 1533

(stend), 5213, 5530. *enphāhen* 1121, 2638, 5870, 5937. *hangen* 5940, (9685). prs. 3rd sg. *gätt* (gät) 319, 1062, 1090, 1105, 1355, 2040, 3594 (7 times). *gäst* 2nd sg. 969. *gëtt* (gēt) 93, 2592, 4568, 4946, 5230, 5467 (6 times). imper. sg. *gē* 2119, 5247. 2nd pers. ind. *stäst* 970. 3rd pers. ind. *stëtt* (stet) 996, 1056, 1098, 1101, 1526, 1527, 1801, 2378, 2380, 3053, 3493, 4517, 5594 (13 times). prs. ptc. *stënde* 337. imper. sg. *lász* 1316, 1887, 1919, 2331, 2683, 3881, 5567, 5712, 5800 (before words beginning with a consonant), 2399, 4706 (before words beginning with a vowel). *lā* (before words beginning with a consonant) 2591, 3396, 3911, 3931.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	29	13	69.0	0	24	0.0	3	4	42.9	43.8
(2)	3	16	20.0	0	16	0.0	0	9	0.0	6.8
(3)	12	3	80.0	3	5	37.5	7	2	77.8	68.8

There is a very noticeable decline in the number of short preterits while the long preterits have increased. This may have been due to the influence of Wolfram, whom Heinrich followed (*Grundriß*², Bd. II, 213), but it was more probably due to the fact that levelling between the singular and plural was taking place to a considerable extent. The long forms were now considered to be the correct ones. Especially noticeable are the small number of *lie*-forms, the frequency of the imperative *lász* instead of *lā*, the levelling in the infinitive *hangen* and the rime 8255 *vergieng*:*gevie*. The infinitives *gān* and *stān* are almost exclusively used instead of *gēn* and *stēn*. The 3rd pers. *gät*, *gēt* occur in about the same degree of frequency, while *stat* does not occur at all in the first 6000 lines.

II. The Double Preterit Forms in Alemannic.

1. Die Hochzeit.

According to Vogt, Beitr., 2, 266, the poem was written ca. 1130. The text is taken from the Milstäter manuscript,

which according to *Diemer, Genesis und Exodus, Einleitung, II*, dates from the 12th century. Published by *Waag, Kleinere Deutsche Gedichte des XI. und XII. Jahrhunderts*, number IX. 1093 verses.

gie

(1) (2) (3) No forms found.

gienc

(1) (2) No forms found.

(3) 287, 900, 982.

lie

(1) 1040.

(2) (3) No forms found.

liez

(1) (3) No forms found.

(2) 1047.

vie

(1) (2) No forms found.

(3) 883, 884.

vienc

(1) 975.

(2) No forms found.

(3) 288, 899, 983.

Other forms: — *gan* (infin.) 7, 71, 94, 404, 500, 526, 529, 658, 711, 943, 954. *stan* 95, 403, 501, 552, 670, 712, 809, 955, 980, 997, 1040. *gāt* (3rd pers. prs. ind.) 6, 14, 26, 49, 66, 147, 149, 409, 419, 471, 527, 587, 592, 630, 662, 665, 686, 747, 760, 870, 1068, 1080. *stat* 5, 13, 25, 58, 65, 148, 358, 373, 519, 555, 567, 593, 629, 661, 666, 685, 707, 732, 748, 761, 832, 869, 1069, 1081. *gān* (1st pers. prs. ind.) 940. No *ē*-forms of the verbs *stān* and *gān* are found.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	0	0	0.0	1	0	100.0	0	1	0.0	50.0
(2)	0	0	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
(3)	0	3	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	3	40.0	25.0

2. Wernhers Maria.

Originally written in 1172. The present form dates probably from the end of the 12th century. Edited by *Hoffmann* and published in the *Fundgruben*, II, p. 145ff. Breslau, 1837. The manuscript is from the 13th century. ca. 5000 verses.

gie

- (1) 155,31. 161,2. 164,3. 172,32. 196,34.
- (2) 195,40.
- (3) 147,11, 28. 151,10. 157,26. 159,2, 22, 26. 162,15. 163,22. 171,12. 179,4, 17. 189,37. 194,5. 196,6, 13, 28. 199,20. 208,4. 211,13 (20 times).

gienc

- (1) 155,17.
- (2) 156,7. 169,2 170,16. 174,27.
- (3) No forms found.

lie

- (1) 176,13. 177,39. 185,21 (1st sg.). 190,15.
- (2) 208,32.
- (3) 150,7. 151,10. 162,15. 178,17. 179,4. 194,5. 196,6. 198,19. 201,39. 203,21 (10 times).

liez

- (1) No forms found.
- (2) 150,40. 158,29. 165,21. 199,28. 200,24. 203,23 (6 times).
- (3) 174,24 (: hiez).

vie

- (1) 174,1. 204,17.
- (2) No forms found.
- (3) 147,11. 150,7. 157,26. 159,22. 160,34. 163,22. 171,12. 178,17. 179,17, 7. 196,13, 28. 198,19. 201,39. 208,4. 211,13 (16 times).

vienc

- (1) 168,42.
- (2) 159,24. 171,2. 172,38. 204,19. 207,21.
- (3) No forms found.

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 152,24. 155,41. 156,26. 163,38. 168,29. 172,25. 175,23. 178,7, 32. 191,28. 194,12. 195,9. 198,38. 205,14. 210,36 (15 times). *gēn* 148,29. 153,29. 158,33. 163,27. 178,19. 190,24. 197,7. 208,12. 211,5. 212,1 (10 times). *stān* 152,24. 156,26. 163,38. 166,26. 168,41. 171,19. 175,26. 178,6, 32. 187,7. 193,1, 31. 201,16. 202,9. 202,37 (15 times). *stēn* 153,29.

154,26. 158,33. 190,24. 197,7. 211,5 (6 times). *lā* (imper.) 147,29, 30. 156,16. 166,26, 32. 172,2 (before words beginning with a consonant); 178,12 (in rime).

The law of the *Wiener Genesis* for the use of the short forms holds true for the *Maria* with the exception of the two following cases:

195,40 do sie *gie* in den stein

208,32 die ivden *lie* er ze der vinster.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	5	1	83.3	4	0	100.0	2	1	66.7	84.6
(2)	1	4	20.0	1	6	14.2	0	5	0.0	11.8
(3)	20	0	100.0	10	1	90.9	17	0	100.0	97.9

The large number of short forms is perhaps due to the proximity of Augsburg, where the poem was probably written, to the Bavarian territory. A similar explanation can be given for the *ē*-forms of the verbs *gehen* and *stehen*. It has been shown above that the short forms of the preterit, and the *ē*-forms of *gehen* and *stehen* were common in Bavarian.

3. Das erste Büchlein by Hartmann von Aue.

The poem was probably composed between 1190 and 1200. It is found in the Ambraser manuscript, written at Bozen by Hans Ried, 1504—1515. Edited by Moriz Haupt, 2nd edition by Ernst Martin, Leipzig, 1881. 1914 verses.

Only 5 preterit singular forms are found of the verbs under consideration:

(3) *gie* 235. (3) *lie* (1st pers.) 564. (1) *liez* 808. (3) 224.
(3) *vie* 236.

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 137, 534, 716, 736, 1097, 1284, 1337, 1871. (prs. ind. 1st sg.) *gēn* 151, 380. (2nd sg.) *gāst* 58, 1195. (3rd sg.) *gāt* 338, 343, 452, 470, 648, 671, 823, 957, 1069, 1121, 1619, 1771 *gēt* 96, 1580. (3rd pl.) *gēnt* 511. (pte. prs.) *gēnde(r)* 55.

lāz (imper. before words beginning with a consonant) 63, 416, 654, 804, 1628, 1759, 1849. *lā* (also before words beginning with a consonant) 420, 1263, 1900.

stān (infinitive) 192, 416, 510, 1869 (prs. ind. 3rd sg.). *stāt* 112, 285, 344, 354, 451, 536, 662, 760, 1009, 1070, 1101, 1132, 1140, 1773. *stēt* 95, 732, 847, 860, 1109, 1579, 1641.

vāhen (infinitive) 419, 748. (prs. ind. 3rd sg.) *vervāt* 1769.

No *ē*-forms of the infinitives *gehen* and *stehen* are found.

The so-called *zweites Büchlein* has been omitted here because it was probably not written by Hartmann, cf. *Kraus, Festgabe für Heinzel, p. 111ff.*

4. Erec by Hartmann von Aue.

Written ca. 1192. The text, from the Ambras manuscript, was edited by Moriz Haupt, Leipzig, 1871. 10135 verses.

gie

(1) 5512, 8996, 9152.

(2) 4919, von triuwen *gie* im nōt.

(3) 173, 670, 784, 848, 994, 1043, 1123, 1209, 1268, 1440, 1623, 1709, 1726, 1736, 1744, 1756, 1767, 1923, 2143, 2193, 2362, 2490, 2953, 3109, 3474, 3545, 3624, 3994, 4006, 4464, 4641, 5121, 5555, 6185, 6561, 6640, 6814, 7307, 7349, 7352, 7569, 7655, 7742, 7878, 7888, 7980, 8175, 8256, 8704, 8886, 8949, 9070, 9290, 9532, 9596, 9929, 10059, 10068 (58 times).

gienc

(1) 300, 354, 1438, 1613, 3599, 5514, 5535, 6171, 6322, 7136 (10 times).

(2) 621, 4501, 4581, 6358, 6664, 6833, 7325, 8708, 8713, 8968, 9137 (11 times).

(3) 6689, 7317.

lie

(1) 48, 2849 (3579 er *lie'z* durch ir swære).

(2) No forms found.

(3) 399, 945, 3108, 3475, 4055, 4465, 4845, 4911, 6184, 7441, 7879, 8972, 9071, 9386 (14 times).

liez

(1) 61, 4267, 6353, 9781.

(2) 832, 1062, 2545, 2617, 8260.

(3) 352, 1786, 3663, 3670, 6801, 7560, 8503, 9300 (7 forms rime with *hie*z and 1 with *stiez*).

vie

(1) 9888.

(2) No forms found.

(3) 398, 671, 1208, 1422, 1727, 1745, 1757, 2209, 2903, 3544, 3625, 4844, 4910, 5120, 5857, 6560, 7348, 7654, 7889, 8174, 8705, 8953, 8973, 9291, 9387 9533 (26 times).

vienc

(1) 1344, 2067, 2114, 2311, 2755, 2856, 4478, 5094, 6156 (9 times).

(2) 2284, 2752, 2887, 8146, 10064.

(3) 6688, 7316.

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 681, 693, 833, 3410, 3430, 3471, 3930, 3953, 4005, 4099, 4624, 4806, 5392, 5991, 6109, 6380, 6627, 6696, 6842, 6912, 7627, 7979, 8149, 8196, 8260, 8487, 8751, 8867, 8987, 9028, 9381, 9565, 9611, 9914. *gēn* 1367, 4110, 5482, 8710, 9920. *stān* 216, 692, 832, 1019, 1029, 1222, 1397, 1483, 2045, 2838, 3039, 3053, 3078, 3131, 3411, 3632, 3726, 3826, 4573, 4625, 5272, 5286, 5393, 5497, 5718, 6108, 6453, 6626, 6833, 6837, 7023, 7086, 7626, 7820, 8061, 8111, 8169, 8331, 8348, 8486, 8575, 8665, 8669, 8792, 8902, 8968, 8986, 9004, 9610. *stēn* 1366. *genc* (imper.) 316, 320 (before words beginning with a vowel). *gēnde(m)* (ptc. prs.) 8079. *lāz* (imper.) 83, 959 (before words beginning with a consonant). *lā* 4445, 5478 (before words beginning with a consonant). *stēnde* (ptc. prs.) 2625, 9071. The form *gēt* occurs more frequently than *gāt*, but *stat* (29 times) occurs much more frequently than *stēt* (10 times).

Summary.

	<i>gie</i> <i>gienc</i>		Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	3	10	23.1	2	4	33.0	1	9	10.0	20.7
(2)	1	11	8.3	0	5	0.0	0	5	0.0	4.5
(3)	58	2	96.7	14	8	63.6	26	2	92.9	89.1

The extent to which the language of *Erec* agrees with that of the *Wiener Genesis* in respect to the use of the short

preterit forms is striking. It can scarcely be assumed that this is an accidental agreement, since it will be shown below that other Alemannic writers conformed to this same use. Evidently then, the law for the use of the short preterit forms, which is first found in the *Wiener Genesis*, prevailed not only in Bavarian but also in Alemannic.

5. Gregorius by Hartmann von Aue.

Written ca. 1194. Critical edition compiled from manuscripts which date from the 13th to the 15th centuries, edited by Hermann Paul, Halle a. S., 1873. 3834 verses.

gie

(1) 807, 1647, 1982, 2074, 2084, 2303.

(2) 939, 1809, 2599, 2858, 3712.

(3) 182, 479, 639, 752, 1548, 1641, 1985, 2134, 2143, 2166, 2176, 2205, 2377, 2793, 2877, 3072, 3497, 3507 (18 times).

gienc

(1) 2320.

(2) (3) No forms found.

lie

(1) 980, 997, 1045, 1745, 1754, 2355 (1 sg.), 3528 (1st sg.) (7 times). (1759 da er sī an ir gebete vant, und *lien* sī wol beschouwen.)

(2) 1794, 2200, 2928, 3182 (1st sg.)

(3) 338, 463, 640, 724, 1524, 1547, 2133 (7 times).

liez

(1) No forms found.

(2) 1427 (1st sg.), 2012, 2359 (1st sg.).

(3) 935, 1183 (in rime with *hiez*).

vie

(1) 955, 1763, 2009, 2641, 2773, 3099, 3136 (7 times).

(2) 3460, 3616, 3697.

(3) 965, 2175, 2878, 3071, 3498, 3508.

vienc

No forms found.

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 682, 844, 1662, 2019, 2210, 2215, 3228, 3246. *gen* 2688. *stān* 297, 412, 749, 1881, 2020, 2174, 2564, 2825, 3412, 3472. *stēn* 3360. *ginc* (imper.) 1564,

2830 (manuscript B has *ga*). *lā* (imper.) 212, 297, 357, 1619,
 2701 (before words beginning with a consonant except 357).
vervān (infin.) 298. *stēnde* (pte. prs.) 2279.

The lines in which the short forms occur before words beginning with a consonant, and before words beginning with a vowel:

- 807 *gie* kurzwilē zuo dem sē
 1647 so *ergie* doch von in beiden
 1982 alsus *ergie* dā vor
 2074 da *ergie* des tiuvels wille an
 2084 seht, daz *ergie* mit riuwen
 2303 und *gie* dā sī die tavel vant

 939 sīn wīp *gie* im allez mite
 1809 so *vergie* in selten daz
 2599 do *gie* ein stic (der was smal)
 2858 da *gie* er vrœlichen für
 3712 do ersiufte sī (des *gie* ir nōt)

 980 ouch *lie* der herre unmanegen tac
 997 ezn*lie* sich niht betrāgen
 1045 nu en*lie* sīn ungewizzen wīp
 1745 den *lie* sī sich nie gesehen
 1754 ditz *lie* der truhsæze geschehen
 2355 ich *lie* se in grōzer ungehabe
 3528 'ich *lie* sī' sprach Gr̃gōrius

 1794 sīn herze *lie* er bī ir dā
 2200 sone *lie* er nie deheinen tac
 2928 er *lie* in dā und schiet er dan
 3182 ich *lie* in in maneger nōt

 955 der herre en*phie* die rede wol
 1763 für einen gast en*phies* ir kind
 2009 und en*phie* des rehte sicherheit
 2641 ditz en*phie* der sündære
 2773 diese rede en*phie* der guote
 3099 er en*phie* sī baz dan den gast
 3136 und *vie* sich alsō drāte
 3460 en*phie* iuch mit zorne
 3616 en*pfie* ir rihtære
 3697 en*pfie* er sine muoter dō.

From the citations given above it can be seen that when the short form is followed by a word beginning with a consonant, that consonant is with 2 exceptions (807, 2084) a dental or a dental spirant. When the short form is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, the next following consonant is with one exception (3460) a nasal or a liquid. This fact suggests some connection between the use of the short form and the following nasal or liquid consonant. It is possible that Hartmann used the shorter and simpler form to avoid the repetition of similarly sounding consonants, e. g., a *gie im*, *ein*, *er* was preferable to a *gienc im*, *ein*, *er*, from the standpoint of the *Sandhigesetz*. At any rate it is seen that in *Gregorius*, Hartmann has used the short forms much more frequently than in *Erec*. They had become so common in his dialect that he felt justified in using them almost to the exclusion of the long forms.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	6	1	85.7	7	0	100.0	7	0	100.0	95.3
(2)	5	0	100.0	4	3	57.1	3	0	100.0	80.0
(3)	18	0	100.0	7	2	77.8	6	0	100.0	93.9

6. Der arme Heinrich by Hartmann von Aue.

Written probably ca. 1198. Critical edition from manuscripts A and B, by Moriz Haupt, 2nd edition by E. Martin, Leipzig, 1881. Riemer's Wörterbuch of *Der arme Heinrich* has also been used. 1520 verses.

Only 10 preterit singular forms are found of the verbs *gehen*, *lassen* and *fangen*:

(1) *gie* 905, 1270. (3) 470, 1337. (2) *liez* 1168 (1st pers.), 1269, 1352. (3) 342, 1062 (: *hieze*). (3) *vie* 1338.

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 1142, 1186, 1206, 1291, 1502. *stān* 679, 659, 684, 746, 847, 1141, 1205, 1496. *gān le* (ptc. prs.) 1230. *stānde* (ptc. prs.) 463. *lā* (imper.) 634, 1255 (before words beginning with a consonant).

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	2	0	100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	100.0
(2)	0	0	0.0	0	3	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
(3)	2	0	100.0	0	2	0.0	1	0	100.0	60.0

7. Iwein by Hartmann von Aue.

Written ca. 1202. Critical edition from a collation of manuscripts by G. F. Benecke and K. Lachmann, 4th edition. Berlin, 1877. Benecke's Wörterbuch of Iwein has also been used. 8166 verses.

gie

- (1) 2245 sus stuont er uf und *gie* dan.
 (2) 2050 daz ern sluoc, des *gie* im nôt.
 (3) 1699, 2216, 3354, 3792, 4059, 4170, 4190, 4820, 6294, 6597 (10 times).

gienc

- (1) 639, 779, 883, 1023, 1047, 1374, 1518, 1784, 1788, 1993, 2200, 2729, 3051, 3272, 5374, 6279, 6285, 6583, 6760, 8023 (20 times).
 (2) 1220, 1307, 1351, 2722, 3024, 3303, 3904, 4056, 5388, 6427 (10 times).
 (3) 273, 313 (1st pers.), 353, 673, 3058, 3148, 3503, 5599, 5779, 5941, 6127, 6239, 7347, 7722 (14 times).

lie

- (1) 99, 4356 (5402 und *lie'z* ouch âne grözen zorn).
 (2) No forms found.
 (3) 1700, 3670, 3696, 4121, 5634, 7250, 7659 (7 times).

liez

- (1) 289, 747, 1125, 1451, 2977, 4155, 4296 (1st pers.), 6843 (8 times).
 (2) 338 (1st sg.), 963, 1518, 3723, 3872, 4897 (1st pers.), 5400, 5903 (1st pers.), 6794 (9 times).
 (3) 362, 1066, 3263, 5555, 6562, 6873, 7340 (4 times in rime with *hiezz*, and 3 times in rime with *stiezz*).

vie(1) 8040 (6175 *enpfie'n* der portenære).

(2) No forms found.

(3) 3791.

vienc

(1) 107, 5232.

(2) 295, 1538, 3776, 3898, 5284 (1st pers.).

(3) 274, 314, 354, 674, 3057, 3147, 3504, 4673, 5600, 5780, 5942, 6128, 6240, 7348, 7721 (15 times).

Other forms: — *gān* (infin.) 323, 351, 474, 643, 1152, 1242, 1512, 1747, 2806, 3244, 4100, 4238, 4246, 4374, 4509, 4638, 5262, 5288, 5311, 5567, 5592, 5973, 6425, 6703, 7124. *gēn* 6417. *stān* 716, 473, 721, 1241, 1902, 2043, 2469, 2483, 3867, 4355, 4661, 4731, 4756, 4800, 4887, 4977, 5181, 5265, 5303, 5568, 5707, 6187, 6426, 6600, 6637, 6673, 6685, 6689, 6698, 6704, 6821, 7226, 7356, 7416, 8045. *stēn* 982, 5220. *gēnde* (ptc. prs.) 777, 4906, 5377. *genc* (imper.) 2215 (enwec), 8033 (hin). *lā* (imper.) 958 (dir). *lān* (infin.) occurs frequently (54 times). *lāzen* is found only 9 times. *lān* (ptc. prt.) 20 times. *lāzen* 6 times. *vān* (infin.) does not occur, but *enphān* occurs 3 times (1667, 4000, 7994). *stēnde* (ptc. prs.) 283, 3897.

Summary.

	<i>gie</i>	<i>gienc</i>	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -forms	<i>lie</i>	<i>liez</i>	Percent of the <i>lie</i> -forms	<i>vie</i>	<i>vienc</i>	Percent of the <i>vie</i> -forms	Percent of the <i>gie</i> -, <i>lie</i> -, <i>vie</i> - forms
(1)	1	20	4.8	2	8	20.0	1	2	33.3	11.8
(2)	1	10	9.1	0	9	0.0	0	5	0.0	4.0
(3)	10	14	41.6	7	7	50.0	1	15	6.3	32.1

Biographical Note.

I was born September 24th, 1883 at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. My preparatory education was received in the public schools of my native town. In 1901 I entered Bowdoin College, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905. In 1905—1906, and 1907—1909, I was engaged in secondary education. I was a student at the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1906—1907, and at Harvard University in 1909—1910, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1910. From 1910—1912 I was assistant professor of modern languages at Trinity College, N. C., from 1912—1914, a student in German at Harvard University, and during the summer-semester, at the University of Freiburg, Germany. In 1914—1915 I was instructor of German at Clark College, and in 1915—1916, assistant professor in the same institution. In 1916—1917 I have been a student at the Johns Hopkins University where I was awarded a University Scholarship in January of the current year. I have taken courses at this university in Germanic Philology under Professor Collitz, in German Literature under Professors Wood and Kurrelmeyer, and in European History under Professors Vincent, Magoffin and Hazen. To all my instructors, especially to Professors Collitz and Wood, I wish here to acknowledge a debt of gratitude and thanks.

Arthur Lewis McCobb died by accident.

